



United States Department of Agriculture

Morrison Run Dispersed Camping Closure

Environmental Assessment



Forest Service
Allegheny National Forest
McKean and Warren Counties, Pennsylvania

March 2021

Responsible Official:

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Additional information is available online at:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=59362>

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Introduction

The Allegheny National Forest is proposing to close the first mile of Morrison Run Road to camping. Additional information is below, and a copy of this environmental assessment is available online at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=59362>.

We prepared this environmental assessment (EA) to determine whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact.

Six comments were received on a proposal for action that included both a closure to camping along Morrison Run, east of the City of Warren, and the installation of a gate at the old Westline Ballfield, east of the Town of Westline. Most of the comments were about the proposed gate at Westline and showed us that we needed to consider this issue in-depth. For that reason, we are splitting these proposals into two separate projects. The overnight camping closure at Morrison Run will be addressed in this document while the proposal at Westline will be addressed in a separate analysis after more study is done.

Project Location

Morrison Run Road (FR 156) is located just east of the Dollar General store on US Route 6 east of the city of Warren, PA. National Forest System Lands begin just south of the railroad viaduct and continue for 1.25 miles up the road to a boundary with private landowners. This area is designated as Management Area 6.1 under the 2007 Forest Plan. A vicinity map is provided below in Appendix A.

Need for Action

There are eight campsites along the first mile of Morrison Run Road (Forest Road 156). The first three sites are in the flat area between the road and the stream just south of the Forest boundary and are heavily used. The remaining five sites are used less frequently, but narrowness and close proximity to the stream increase user impacts. In these eight areas:

- there are few places to park off road, which leads to parking on unhardened surfaces and congestion of the one-lane wide road (which impacts residents, mineral estate developers, and emergency traffic);
- sanitation problems occur when visitors do not pack out their trash or bury human waste; and
- the loss of vegetation and soil compaction caused by visitor use is contributing to erosion along the stream, and these problems continue despite previous efforts to reduce erosion (which include installation of gabion baskets along the stream bank).

This area has been plagued by trash, campsite abandonment (users vacate the site and leave their equipment/belongings behind), and compliance issues with the 14-day stay limit. The photos below were taken in 2020 and were all too common in this area.



Proposed Action and Alternatives

Proposed Action

To address these problems, we are proposing to close the first mile of Morrison Run Road to camping. Implementation would result in the following actions:

1. Closure – to overnight camping – of a 1.25-mile long area along FR 176 and Morrison Run (500' on either side of the road). Existing user-made fire rings will be removed, and no ground fires will be permitted. The area remains open to day use activities. See map in Appendix A of the environmental assessment.
2. Signage of this closure to inform the public of the camping prohibition.
3. Enforcement of the closure by Forest Protection Officers and Law Enforcement.

No Action Alternatives

This environmental assessment also considers a no action alternative. Under the no action alternatives, the activities proposed above would not occur.

Affected Environment

The Project Area for this proposal is limited due to the nature of the proposal and the topography of the area. The project area consists of National Forest System land along Morrison Run from the railroad viaduct just south of SR 6 to the Forest Service property line 1.25 miles south of the viaduct. The width of this project is 500', given the narrowness of this stream's valley. The east side of the stream and valley is

predominantly private land, with a small piece of National forest on the east side between sites 2 and 3. The west side of the stream and valley is predominantly national forest with the exception of a small piece on the western bank north of site 2 and a wedge on the west bank between sites 3 and 4.

Forest Road 156 follows the stream on the west side. The stream averages approximately 15 feet wide, with the east bank being relatively steep. The floodplain is on the west side, between the stream and the road and varies from 11 feet to 200 feet wide in this section. Gabion baskets filled with rocks reinforce nearly 200 feet of the shoreline on the west bank of the stream at the north end. These gabion baskets also act as a levee, raising the natural stream bank and providing some flood protection to the sites, but also cutting off the stream's natural floodplain. Unprotected segments upstream of the baskets show that water does sometimes flow around them, and these natural portions of the bank are most impacted by visitors going to the stream for water or to play. The baskets are covered with moss and dead leaves and show little evidence of people walking on them.

The overstory is composed primarily of spruce, hemlock, and red oak while the understory is sparse and consists mostly of clumps of rhododendron with some young regeneration of the overstory species. There is at least one old apple tree. On the undisturbed east side of Morrison Run, the ground is covered with a relatively thick layer of fallen leaves and decomposing organic matter. On the west side, there is some organic matter and leaves under clumps of rhododendron although these are not as numerous as on the east side. In between the rhododendron clumps are mixed grasses with patches of bare mineral soil around user-created rock fire rings. Many non-native invasive plant infestations (NNIP) occur within the project area. Some are the result of people dumping yard waste along the road, including English ivy, periwinkle, climbing euonymus, Japanese pachysandra, Japanese knotweed, lily of the valley, and goutweed. Others, such as garlic mustard, multiflora rose, and honeysuckle, may have been spread by other vectors such as birds, animals, or human use.

There is currently one fire ring per campsite. Size of the fire rings ranges from 2 feet in diameter to 6 feet in diameter and the soil around them is compacted and bare of vegetation. A portion of site 1, between the existing fire ring and the stream, is on private land. There is a pipeline that runs along the east edge of the road. It is buried in some places but exposed in others, further limiting the amount of room for off-road parking. There are no public restrooms in the area. Toilet paper and fecal matter can be found on both sides of the creek and on the west side of the road, in the ditches, up the oil and gas roads, or in the weeds around the railroad viaduct. Trash is often left on the sites – partially burned cans, bottles, paper and food scraps in the fire rings; cardboard or carpet used to mitigate mud caused by the use; and/or broken equipment deemed no longer useable. There are frequently clotheslines or guy ropes left in the trees. On popular weekends or when large groups are present, vehicles line the east side of the narrow road, constricting the driving lane and inhibiting sight distances. This area is a short walking distance from SR 6. People riding the Transit Authority of Warren County (TAWC) bus between Warren and Sheffield have relatively easy access to this area for camping without the need of driving their own vehicle. The proximity to the Dollar General store also makes it easy to get food, basic needs, and limited equipment for the stay. This helps visitors when they have forgotten something at home, but also increases the likelihood of the area being used as a “homestead” for people staying beyond the Forest's 14-day stay limit. It is unknown at this time at what levels conflict and crowding are felt at these sites. It is known that when campers are present, day-users are not. The act of putting up a tent proclaims the site “occupied” and day users will rarely intrude on a claimed site unless there is plenty of room around the site. For instance, a campsite on a streambank will not prevent an angler not of the camping group from fishing on the far bank across from the site or even wading up the stream to fish if there is space between the angler and the campsite. The Morrison Run stream and valley are so narrow and the east bank is so steep that this is generally not the case in this location.

Environmental Effects

Recreation affects four major landscape components: soil, vegetation, wildlife, and water. These components are linked, with any recreational activity having the ability to cause either beneficial or detrimental impacts to all these components. This section summarizes the potential impacts of the proposed action and no action for each impacted resource. An overview is provided in Table 1, followed by resource-by-resource discussions further below.

Table 1. Comparison of Effects

Resource	Parameter	No Action	Proposed Action
Soil Impacts	Compaction	Expands	May Decrease slowly
Soil Impacts	Infiltration	Decreases	May Increase slowly
Soil Impacts	Trampling	Increases	May Decrease
Vegetation	Cutting	Continues	Decreases
Vegetation	NNIP Establishment/Spread	Decreases	Decreases
Vegetation	Trampling	Continues	May Decrease
Wildlife	Contact	Continues	Decreases
Wildlife	Food Sources	Continues	May Decrease
Wildlife	Habitat Modification	Continues	May Decrease
Wildlife	Harvest	Continues	Continues
Wildlife	Trash	Continues	May Decrease
Water	Erosion/Sedimentation	Increases	May Decrease
Water	Grey water	Continues	Decreases
Water	Human Waste	Continues	May Decrease
Social Impacts	Conflict	Continues	May Increase or Decrease
Social Impacts	Crowding	Continues	May Increase or Decrease
Social Impacts	Safety	Decreases	Increases

Soils

Trampling causes the most impact on soils and vegetation. It has effects on organic matter, air space, water absorption and flow, and nutrient availability. It pulverizes organic matter, making it easier to wash or blow away, and results in loss of soil nutrients and decreased ability to absorb and retain water. It compacts soil and decreases the pore space between soil particles, decreasing water absorption and space for roots to grow. Loss of soil structure decreases soil biota, which inhibits nutrient cycling and vegetative growth. Compacted soils lose infiltration ability, which results in increased erosion in sloped areas and puddling in flat areas. On dispersed sites, trampling and compaction occur most around the fire ring – the primary gathering place for visitors – and around site attractions, such as stream banks, climbing rocks, and trail access.

No Action

Camping will continue under the No Action Alternative. Soils around fire rings and along the stream bank will continue to be trampled. While compaction will probably not increase – the soils are already highly compacted based on evidence of mineral soil exposure and loss of vegetation and organic matter – the amount of area impacted by compaction may increase. This is particularly true if visitors create new fire

rings to get away from the mud around the existing ones during inclement weather. As compaction and loss of vegetation spread, loss of soil structure will increase, leading to more soil saturation, decrease in water infiltration, and bare ground. Erosion may increase in some areas if compaction and loss of vegetation increases and is expected to continue in unvegetated areas that do not have organic soil coverage, particularly along stream banks.

Proposed Action

Camping will not be permitted under the Proposed Action and existing fire rings will be removed. While some trampling and compaction associated with day use visitation will continue, particularly along the stream banks, it will not be concentrated around the fire rings. Instead, it will be along established routes between parking areas and the stream bank as visitors access the creek for fishing or water play. Soil should naturally recover over years to decades depending on severity of compaction and frequency of use. Organic matter will begin to accumulate in the form of annual fallen leaves in the areas not typically used. This organic matter will stabilize the bare mineral soil and facilitate the natural recovery of soil compaction. The organic matter will stabilize soils by protecting mineral soil from rainfall and slowing and reducing overland flow of water which contributes to erosion and provides more suitable conditions for plant establishment. Areas with minor and shallow soil compaction should naturally recover after several years through the accumulation of organic matter, frost action, and root growth. Areas with severe soil compaction (around campfire rings) will not recover quickly without mitigations that loosen the top layers of soil to permit water, air, and organic matter to begin to incorporate into the soil layers, but could recover naturally over several years to decades due to the shallowness of compaction.

Forest Vegetation

Recreational damage to vegetation is primarily two types: trampling damage as noted above, and damage from cutting as visitors collect firewood, cut hanging poles or roasting sticks, or clear areas to make more space. Plants in trampled areas can be crushed, bruised, or uprooted, and are usually stunted, do not produce flowers or seeds, or simply disappear from the habitat. Vegetation in trampled places differs from that in similar untrampled habitat by a difference in species size, composition, and biomass. Different species have different tolerances to trampling, which can result in changes in relative abundance depending on how well-adapted the species is. Disturbance caused by recreational activities may also introduce non-native species and/or provide conditions in which these species can thrive. Vegetative and soil conditions are closely related and are site-specific. They are concentrated primarily where the recreation occurs.

No Action

Vegetation on-site will continue to be trampled in this Alternative, particularly between fire rings and tents. If new fire rings are created to avoid existing muddy areas, this will change travel patterns across the sites. This will likely result in loss of even the more resilient grasses, increasing the amount of bare soil exposed, compacting the soil around the new rings, and decreasing the ability of these places to recover.

Compaction, loss of vegetation, and root exposure around trees is expected to continue, as is cutting damage to the remaining trees and shrubs.

Loss of native vegetation also increases the opportunity for spread of existing non-native plants or the introduction of new species. Non-native invasive plants will continue to be treated under the Forest-wide

spraying contract, which will decrease existing population levels and may or may not have an effect on the introduction of new species.

Larger existing trees and shrubs are likely to continue to decline as they are used for support or firewood. Regeneration of native grasses, forbs, trees, and shrubs is unlikely.

Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, camping will not be permitted but day use visitation will continue. Ground fires will not be allowed. Vegetation on-site will continue to be trampled in this Alternative in high-traffic areas between vehicles and attractions such as the stream, but proliferation of campfire rings and scars is not expected to occur, so compaction increase will be slower and less concentrated. Compaction around larger trees is expected to slowly decrease as the trees will be less likely to be used for guy lines, clotheslines, or the hanging of lanterns, reducing the need to walk around them.

Larger existing trees may still receive physical damage from firewood seekers looking to build a fire in a portable grill or loss of branches for roasting sticks or receive wounds from vandalism or graffiti, but these effects are expected to be less than what they generally receive when campers are constantly feeding a fire.

Non-native invasive species will be treated under the Forest-wide spraying contract, which will decrease existing population levels and may or may not have an effect on the introduction of new species. However, the decrease in both ground disturbance and native vegetation loss will likely lessen the opportunity for invasive species populations to take root or spread.

Recovery of native grasses, forbs, trees, and shrubs will likely not occur quickly. Separate restoration activities such as loosening of compacted soil, seeding with native shade and hemlock-tolerant plants, and installation of fencing to prevent trampling will likely be needed to support this process.

Wildlife Resources

Impacts to wildlife are more far-reaching than those to soil or vegetation. Wildlife can be affected by recreation through hunting/fishing, habitat modification, food or trash interactions, or direct human contact. All of these may have consequences that are not thoroughly understood for individuals, populations, or overall ecosystem health. While harvest of the animal by hunting or fishing is often the intended result of the activity, there may be unintended consequences from recreation to changes in wildlife habitat, disruption of behavior, interactions with human food sources or trash, or human contact.

No Action

Affects to wildlife in this area are currently unknown. It is likely that those animals passing through the area are generally displaced when use occurs on the site. Since camping will continue under this alternative, this is not expected to change. More tolerant species likely return quickly once human presence is gone or at night after campers go to bed.

Some species likely are drawn to the sites looking for food scraps while campers are present or shortly after they depart. This is not expected to change. Campers will continue to either bag their scraps or burn them in the fire. If bagged scraps are left in an unsecured area, some animals will attempt to get into the bags at night or if the campers leave for short periods during the day. Bags containing food scraps that are left behind after campers leave will usually be broken into by animals. This has negative effects on their

diet and habits. Human food is often not a healthy choice for animals and their dependence on it and change in their habits puts them at risk for human-wildlife conflict.

Bagged trash is frequently left behind if there is no place to put the bag for an extended drive and the long stay and/or weather conditions have augmented decay of scraps or packaging. Homesteaders have no place to properly dispose of trash, so it builds up and often remains behind when they move on. Non-food trash also affect wildlife by entrapping or constricting their movements. This can happen while the animal is searching for food.

Nesting and brood-rearing habits will not change from present, although it is difficult to say how much human use of the area has already changed the habitat and which species have stayed and which have moved on. More tolerant species will continue to use the sites and less tolerant ones will stay away.

Aquatic animals will still be affected by human activities. Hunting and fishing will continue, and animals harvested during these seasons is expected to remain the same.

Proposed Action

Since overnight camping will not be permitted in the Proposed Action, disturbance to wildlife will likely be reduced. Wildlife may return to the site more quickly or stay on-site for longer periods if day users are not present.

Animals looking for food scraps in fire rings will no longer meet with success, which may decrease the chance of human-wildlife conflicts and wildlife habituation to human food sources. It is possible that human food sources will still be left by day use visitors, however, pack it in/pack it out will be encouraged.

Day use visitors tend to bring already-prepared foods, decreasing the amount of trash generated by combining ingredients for a meal, and generally carry less food with them than do people staying for a weekend. Day users also tend not to throw food scraps into a portable grill, since the scraps won't have time to burn away before the grill has to be cooled off and packed away. Portable grills are frequently powered by gas bottles and don't lend themselves to burning away scraps of food or packaging. Most, although not all, day users tend to take their trash away when trash facilities are not provided.

Closure to camping decreases the problems associated with overly long stays and homesteading.

Nesting and brood-rearing habits will likely not change since the sites will still have some level of human use that birds or animals may find disturbing.

Effects to aquatic animals are not expected to change as the stream will still be used and disturbed by daytime visitors and hunting and fishing will still occur in season.

Water Resources

Recreational impacts on water are indirect, through changes in soil or vegetation conditions, or direct, through pollution by human waste, food particles, or "grey water", which results from washing hands or dishes, or bathing on-site. Indirect impacts are generally the result of human use of the site and are to be expected, based on the size and attractions of the site, the number of visitors at one time, and the frequency of occupancy. Direct impacts are typically caused by ignorance on how to minimize impacts, habits that minimize inconvenience to the user, and/or a lack of awareness on how often the site is used over the course of the season.

No Action

Direct and indirect effects to the water resource are expected to continue under the No Action Alternative. Visitors will continue to use the site and the stream. Continued use may increase soil compaction, which may increase run-off into the stream or puddling of water on the site. Continued use of the stream banks may increase the likelihood of erosion and stirred up sediments.

Campers will still generate “grey water” by washing up. If disposed of properly, by filtering and dispersing away from the stream, this is generally not a problem. If dumped directly in or near the stream, then this can add soap and/or food particles into the stream, affecting the nutrient level and chemical balance of the water.

Human waste sites will continue to occur in the sites, across the stream, or across the road. Leave No Trace practices encourage burying of waste in the organic layer of soil to break it down quickly and to pack out all paper, feminine hygiene products, and diapers, but this rarely occurs on the ANF’s dispersed camping sites. More commonly, waste and paper products are left behind trees, under rocks, and in open places along the edges of the sites. This has not changed despite posting Leave No Trace information on or near sites and providing educational materials in kiosks and at visitor centers.

Exposed waste pollutes water both biologically and chemically and can make it unviable for all. Excessive amounts of chemicals like nitrogen can stunt plant growth, while excess organic matter can promote algae. Bacteria or viruses can be passed to wildlife or humans.

Proposed Action

Direct impacts to the stream and streambanks are expected to continue. Day use visitors are still likely to use the stream for water play or fishing and this use will still have the possibility of breaking down stream banks and stirring up sediment. Indirect impacts may change if steps are taken to loosen the soil and re-establish vegetation.

Concentrated use from camping will be absent. If soil structure is re-established and increased vegetation on the site occurs, it may slow overland flow and allow for infiltration before water reaches the stream. Grey water will likely decrease if picnicking is done with previously prepared or packaged food and the washing of dishes is not necessary. Likewise, day users would not likely be bathing with soap in or near the stream, decreasing this impact.

Some human waste is expected to continue, but the shorter duration of stay by day users should result in a decreased volume and frequency of waste in the area.

Social Conditions

Recreation also has social impacts, such as a feeling of being crowded or otherwise affected by the presence of others in the area. People disperse camp for a number of reasons, including lack of fees, lack of regimentation, ability to alter the site, pursuing a particular type of activity, and getting away from other people.

The Allegheny National Forest currently has over 600 documented dispersed campsites. The majority of these sites are along streams. Access to water is the primary reason dispersed campers and day users choose where they will go for their activity. The presence of trees and a level area for a tent or RV were also important reasons for choosing a site, according to a 1984 study.

Being near people outside their own party was the primary reason for avoiding a site. Despite the age of the study, these reasons appear to still be true. A site that is trashy or near a main road were secondary and tertiary reasons for avoiding a site, but far less in importance. Observation from summer recreation patrols indicates that users will tolerate and even clean up a certain level of trash and will tolerate the proximity of a main road if the site lends itself well to their activity and/or they have positive associations with the site.

Social conditions at dispersed sites that cause concern and potential managerial actions are public safety, conflicts between users, and ignoring regulations/abuse of the site.

The level and type of social interaction affect the quality of the visitor's recreation experience but are based on visitor expectations and desires and are highly variable. Crowding, conflict, awareness of other's presence through sight sound, smell, or environmental impacts left by previous visitors all play into social impacts in recreation.

Physical conditions typically monitored at a dispersed site include how much user-created development occurs, tree damage and root exposure, loss of vegetation and exposure of mineral soil, camp area, cleanliness (human waste) and trash, and size and number of fire rings/scars. Generally speaking, these conditions are more of a concern to managers than to the visiting public, who often do not notice increasing impacts even on sites they visit regularly.

Overall, what is happening in the area of Morrison Run is happening to greater or lesser extent on every site on the ANF, but Morrison Run has three major drawbacks: it is very constricted, it is very visible, and it is very accessible.

No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, camping use will continue on these sites. Fires rings may grow in size as trash and wood ash accumulates and visitors layer on more rocks. There may also be an increase in the number of rings on the sites as continued use creates more mud around the existing rings or if visitors do not want to use the existing rings because of location or condition.

Congestion on the road is expected to continue. If the area grows in popularity, this may increase as new visitors discover it. This may also decrease if growing popularity displaces some visitors, they become interested in other areas, consolidate vehicle use, or ride the TAWC bus rather than bring a vehicle.

Accumulation of trash is expected to continue, as current signing for "Pack it in/Pack it out" or "No Garbage Service" appears to have little effect and are frequently removed by visitors.

Human waste is also expected to continue as "Leave No Trace" signing is often ignored or disappears, and because the equipment needed to deal properly with it is left at home and visitors may not be inclined or have the wherewithal to purchase it from the Dollar General. It is unknown how many day users may already have been displaced by camping and these conditions, but increased impacts on these sites could create conflict between users who follow minimum impact guidelines and those who do not.

It may displace current users who no longer find the experience in this location that they are looking for. These increases may also lend themselves to more of a feeling of crowding, not so much because of the presence of other users but by what they leave behind. Increasing levels of users, human waste, and/or trash may decrease both the actual and the perception of user safety.

Proposed Action

If overnight camping is prohibited, all fire rings will be dismantled, and ground fires will not be allowed. Picnickers or anglers will be encouraged to bring food that does not require cooking or may instead bring a portable cooking device that they take home with them.

National Visitor Use Monitoring from 2015-2019 shows that most National Forest day use visits are less than 6 hours long. If the site is closed to overnight camping, impact on the site should decrease because the duration of the visit is shorter.

People will not be able to over-stay the 14-day camping limit or homestead the site. There will be no conflict between day users wanting to picnic or play in the water and campers who have claimed temporary living space. Depending on the number of visitors at one time and the activities in which they partake, however, there could be an increase in conflicts between the different types of day use activities. This would be due to crowding from the number of people, rather than from the amount of gear they bring or what they leave behind.

Public safety should increase in terms of less human waste, while road safety will increase at night and during some daytime conditions. There will be no vehicles parked overnight along the road or during daytime hours when conditions are not favorable for day use.

Public Involvement

Information regarding the purpose and need and proposed action was disclosed in the scoping document. The scoping document was posted online, and the public was informed of its availability by letter, news release, legal notice, and a post to the Allegheny National Forest's Facebook page. A related newspaper article was published in the *Times Observer* (Warren Pennsylvania).

An opportunity to comment began with publication of a legal notice in the *Bradford Era* on January 25, 2021 and ended 30 days later. Comments were received from six respondents, with the majority focused on a nearby proposal related to dispersed camping in the Westline area. One commenter, however, did allude to the proposal here as “a bad idea, especially now.”

These comments were considered by the responsible official and project team leader while the environmental assessment was being written and led to a narrowing of the proposed action.

The Morrison Run and Westline proposals were included in the same scoping document, and we had intended to prepare a single environmental assessment for both actions. In response to the comments received, however, we decided to move the Morrison Run and Westline proposals forward as separate projects. This allows us to move forward with actions needed to improve resource conditions in the Morrison Run area, while providing more time to consider comments received – and alternative courses of action – regarding the Westline proposal. Commenters were informed of this change by email on March 12, 2021, and no follow-up questions or concerns regarding this approach were received.

In addition, we also contacted the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Cayuga Nation, Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Oneida Indian Nation, Onondaga Nation, Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, Seneca Nation of Indians, Seneca-Cayuga Nation, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, Shawnee Tribe, Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York, and the Tuscarora Nation. No replies or requests for consultation have been received to-date.

For Additional Information

If you have any questions, or would like more information, please feel free to contact District Ranger Rich Hatfield at 814-363-6098 or richard.hatfield@usda.gov. Additional information is also available online at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=59362>

References

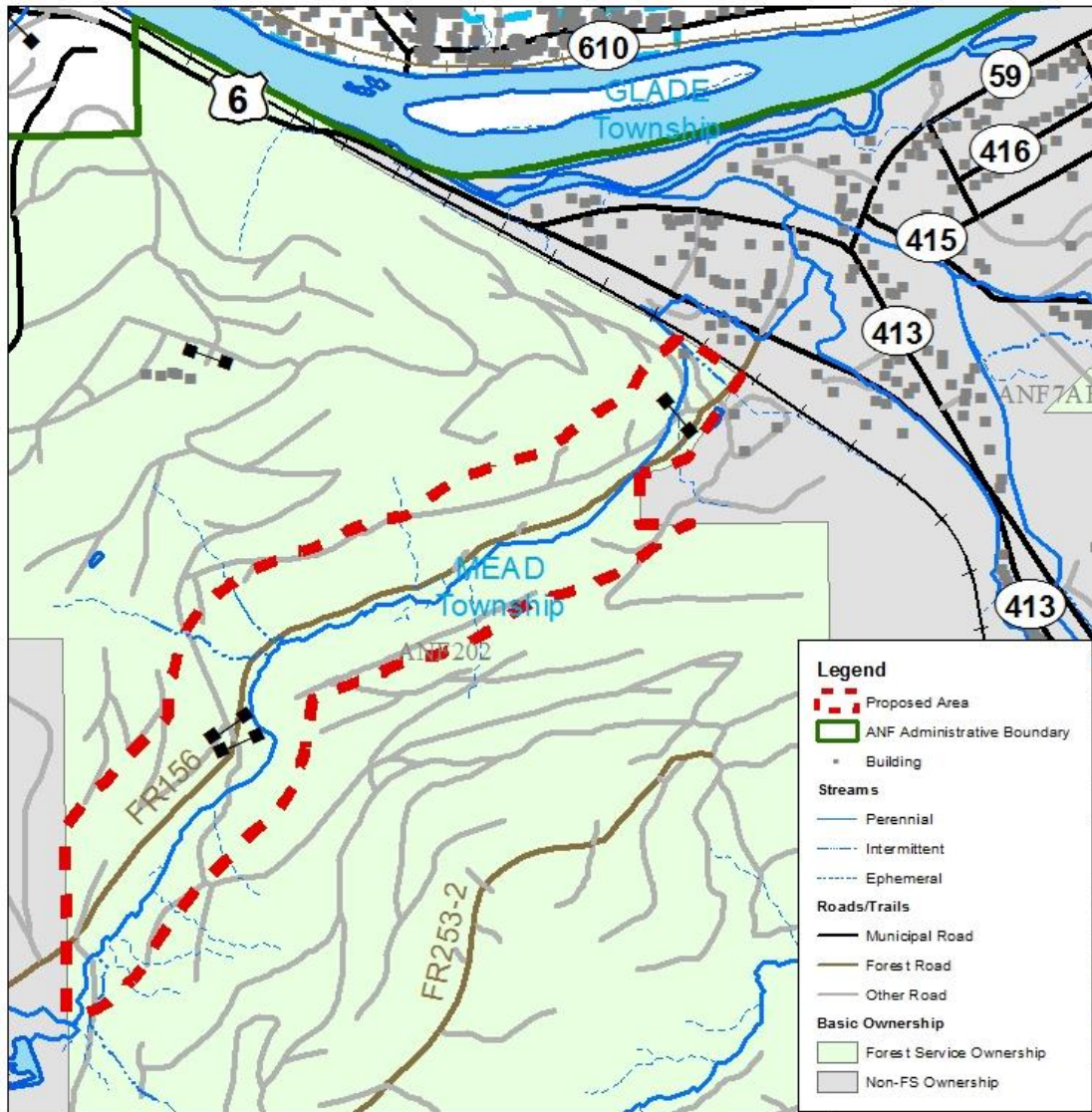
Interagency Visitor Use Management Council, The Relationship Between Amount of Visitor Use and Social Impacts. Stewart Allen, March 2019
https://visitorusemanagement.nps.gov/Content/documents/Contributing%20Paper_Social%20Impacts_Visitor%20Capacity_Edition%201.pdf

USDA Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring Survey Results National Summary Report, Data collected FY 2015 through FY 2019: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-National-Visitor-Use-Monitoring-Summary-Report.pdf>, pg 10

Attachment 1: Vicinity Map



Morrison Run- Westline Project: Morrison Run Closure Allegheny National Forest - Bradford Ranger District



Morrison Run-Westline Project

Bradford Ranger District
Allegheny National Forest

Tract ANF 202
Mead Township
Warren County, Pennsylvania

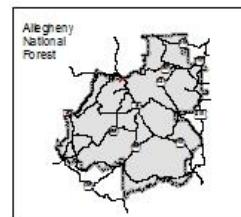
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1 inch = 1,000 feet
0 0.1 0.2 Miles



PENNSYLVANIA

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